

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. IV.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1893.

No. 172

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish
to have the paper discontinued at the expiration
of the year, will be presumed as desiring its
continuance until countermanded. And no
paper will be discontinued until all arrear-
ages are paid, unless at the option of the pub-
lisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers
and guarantee the payments, shall receive the
paper gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines
will be inserted three times for one dollar, and
twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and
most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper
must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a
taste for literary pursuits, are invited to fa-
vor us with communications.

The Semi-annual Examination

of the students under the care of the
Rev. Wm. Bingham will be on the 5th and
6th of next month. The exercises of the
Academy will be resumed on the 1st of July.
Board may be had in respectable families.

Mount Repose, May 12.

CORN for Sale.

THE subscribers have forty or fifty barrels
of good sound CORN, which they offer
for sale on accommodating terms.

Thos. Clancy & Co.

May 20.

71-6w

Cane Creek Agricultural Society.

A meeting of the West Cane Creek
Agricultural Society, held at Union School
House on the 14th of the 12th month, 1892,
a proposition was made to change the time and
place of meeting, which was agreed to, and
ordered, that hereafter this society hold their
meetings at the Western School House, two
miles west of Woody's ferry, on the second
seventh day in the 3d, 6th, 9th and 12th
months in each year.

Extract from the minutes of the society.

Joseph Newlin, Sec'y.

5th mo. 6th, 1893.

71-

TRUST SALE.

In execution of the trust and power in me
vested by virtue of a deed of trust, bear-
ing date the 10th December, 1892, made and
executed by Francis Child, deceased, for cer-
tain purposes therein named, I shall,

On Monday, the 23d of June next,

proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for ready
money, at the market-house in Hillsborough,
the tract of land whereon the said Francis
Child lately resided, containing about five
hundred acres, lying on the waters of Cane
creek—also, the interest in remainder of the
said Francis Child in and to a lot in the town
of Hillsborough, whereon his mother, Mrs.
Frances Child, now resides—and likewise the
interest in remainder of the said Francis
Child in and to several likely young negroes
now in the possession of his said mother,
Mrs. Frances Child.

Thos. Thompson, Trustee.

May 12.

70-6w

William H. Phillips & Co.

HAVE just received from Wilmington,
their spring supply of Groceries, which
makes their assortment complete. Among
them are Porter, Newark Cider, Philadelphia
Ale, and Lime Juice by the quart or gallon.

May 6.

69-

STILLS FOR SALE.

JOEL REYNOLDS & Co. have just received
a supply of the best materials, and are
now prepared to make STILLS of every de-
scription; also all kinds of TIN WARE; which
will be sold on reasonable terms for cash, or
on a short credit.

May 6.

69-

WILL BE SOLD.

At the residence of the late Mrs. Mary
Whitted, in the town of Hillsborough,
on Saturday the 31st of May next, all the prop-
erty of the deceased, consisting of Negroes,
Horses, Carriage, Wagon, Cattle, and House-
hold and Kitchen furniture, on a credit until
the first day of January next. Bond and secu-
rity required before the property is changed.

James Webb,

Executor.

April 18.

67-5w

THE RACE HORSE

NAPOLÉON.

ONE of the handsom-
est and finest sons of
that unequalled horse
Sir Archy, will stand
in Hillsborough every
Thursday and Friday,
at the very reduced price of ten dollars the
season. References may be had to his hand-
bills, where all particulars may be seen rela-
tive to his unequalled performances on the
turf, his blood, and his great reputation as a
foal getter.

Lewis Sherley.

April 22.

67-

The Shorter Catechism,
for sale at this office.

M'Dowell's Bible Questions
for sale at this office.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington May 17.	Fayetteville May 22.	Newbern May 17.	Petersburg May 23.
Brandy, Cognac,	gall.	130 140	100 130	175 200	130 175
Apple,	do.	40	45 55	40 45	40 45
Peach,	do.	—	50 75	75 81	50 60
Bacon,	lb.	8 11	8 9	8 9	8 9
Beeswax,	do.	33 35	30 32	32 33	—
Butter,	do.	12 15	15 23	18 23	—
Coffee,	do.	25 26	23 29	27 27	28 30
Corn,	bush.	60 65	65 70	30	65 70
Cotton,	lb.	9 10	8 10	9 9 1/2	8 11 1/2
Candles, mould,	do.	10	13 16	12 15	—
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.	100 107	70	—	—
Gin, bbl.	do.	750 900	700 725	850 900	650 750
Gin, Holland,	gall.	90 100	90 110	125	100
Country,	do.	38 40	43 45	48 50	—
Iron,	ton	9250 9500	10080 11200	—	9500 10500
Lard,	lb.	10	8 10	8 9 1/2	—
Lime,	cask	150	200 300	—	150 200
Molasses,	gall.	27 28	30 34	30	33 37 1/2
Porter, Phil.	do.	—	250 3 0	—	225 250
Powder, Amer.	keg	—	700 800	—	550 700
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	82 85	80 110	90 100	115 120
West India,	do.	60 65	70 80	75 85	80 90
New England,	do.	37 40	40 45	45	38 40
Rice,	cwt.	300	350 400	350 400	—
Shot,	do.	—	1100 1200	—	1000 1050
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	55	75 80	—	75 87 1/2
Turk's Island,	do.	45	60 65	—	—
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	750 850	750 1000	1000 1100	750 1250
Loaf,	lb.	—	17 20	18 20	15 20
Tea, Imperial & Gunpowder,	do.	—	150 175	—	112 150
Hyson,	do.	—	100 120	—	—
Young Hyson,	do.	—	—	—	100 15
Tobacco,	cwt.	400 425	275 350	—	350 1050
Tallow,	lb.	9 10	9	10	—
Whiskey,	gall.	38 40	40 45	40	35 40
Wine, Madeira,	do.	—	125 400	—	250 400
Teneriffe,	do.	—	125 150	160 175	—
Sherry,	do.	—	—	160 200	—
Port,	do.	—	—	—	—
Malaga,	do.	—	65 85	—	—

The Drawings begin Next Month.

Cohen's Office, Baltimore, April 5th, 1893

We have the pleasure to announce, that
owing to the flattering encouragement already
evinced by the public towards the new
Schemes, the Commissioners and Managers
have already been enabled to fix early peri-
ods for commencing them, as stated below.
While tendering our acknowledgments to
the public for the very extensive and con-
tinued patronage we receive, we beg permis-
sion on this occasion, to remark the expedi-
ency of drawing, as well as THE PROMPT-
NESS AND PUNCTUALITY IN THE PAY-
MENT OF PRIZES, WHICH HAVE AL-
WAYS CHARACTERIZED THE BALTI-
MORE LOTTERIES, and which has deserv-
edly rendered them so popular not only at
home, but in every section of the Union.—
In the two Lotteries herewith presented, the
CASH, as heretofore, can be had for all prizes
sold at Cohen's Office, the moment they are
drawn.

Grand State Lottery

OF MARYLAND, No. II.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars

HIGHEST PRIZE

Begins drawing in the City of Baltimore on
Wednesday the 28th of MAY, and will progress
under the superintendence of the Commissioners
appointed by the Governor and Council.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$100,000 is 100,000 Dollars.
1 Prize of 20,000 is 20,000 Dollars.
2 Prizes of 10,000 is 20,000 Dollars.
2 Prizes of 5,000 is 10,000 Dollars.
20 Prizes of 1,000 is 20,000 Dollars.
50 Prizes of 500 is 25,000 Dollars.
60 Prizes of 50 is 3,000 Dollars.
6000 Prizes of 12 is 72,000 Dollars.

The whole Scheme will be complete in

TWENTY DRAWINGS ONLY.

Whole Tickets, \$12 | Quarters, \$3 00

Halves, 6 | Eighths, 1 50

SIXTH CLASS OF THE WASHINGTON

NATIONAL LOTTERY

Commences Drawing 14th MAY.

THE SCHEME CONTAINS

1 prize of \$20,000—2 of \$10,000—2 of
\$5,000—3 of \$2,000—8 of \$1,000—50
of \$500—100 of \$250—200 of \$100—5000
of \$10.—The whole to be completed in

SIXTEEN DRAWINGS ONLY.

Whole Tickets, \$10 | Quarters, \$2 50

Halves, 5 | Eighths, 1 25

Tickets and Shares in both Schemes to be
had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange Office, 114, Market Street

BALTIMORE.

Where the Great Capital Prizes in BOTH
THE LAST LOTTERIES were sold to DIS-
TANT ADVENTURERS, and where more
Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other
Office in America.

Orders from any part of the United
States, either by mail (post paid) or by pri-
vate conveyance, enclosing the Cash for Prizes
in any of the Baltimore Lotteries, will
meet the same prompt and punctual attention
as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. Sec'y—Baltimore.

66-3w

JOB PRINTING,

Executed at this office with neatness and
dispatch.

BLANKS

OF VARIOUS KINDS,

for sale at this office.

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

February Term, 1893.

Pleasant Henderson }
vs. } Original attachment.

Edward Robson }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court,
that Edward Robson, the defendant in this
cause, is not an inhabitant of this state: It
is therefore ordered, that publication be
made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three
months, that unless the said Edward Robson
appears before said court, on the fourth
Monday in May next, and then and there re-
ply or plead to issue, that judgment will be
rendered against him according to plaintiff's
demand.

Test,

John Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$ 5 25

61-3m

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

February Term, 1893.

James Carrington }
vs. } Petition for distribu-

John J. Carrington, } tive share.

adm'r. and others. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court,
that George Moore and wife, and John
Knight, defendants in this cause, are not in-
habitants of this state: It is therefore ordered,
that publication be made in the Hillsborough
Recorder for three months, that unless they
appear at the next court of said county, on
the fourth Monday in May next, and then
and there file their answer in this cause, that
judgment pro confesso will be entered against
them, and suit set for hearing ex parte.

Test,

John Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$ 5 25

61-3m

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

February Term, 1893.

Moses M. Cowan }
vs. } Original attachment.

Joseph M. Murray }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court,
that Joseph M. Murray, the defendant in this
cause, is not an inhabitant of this state: It
is therefore ordered, that publication be
made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three
months, that unless the said Joseph M. Mur-
ray appears before said court, on the fourth
Monday in May next, and then and there re-
ply or plead to issue, that judgment will be
rendered against him according to plaintiff's
demand.

Test,

John Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$ 5 25

61-3m

J. P. Sneed & Co.

HAVE just received a general assortment
of Goods suitable for the present and ap-
proaching season, which they are disposed to
sell on accommodating terms. Their customers
and the public, are invited to call on them.

May 6.

69-3w

LAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale two hundred acres of land
on the head waters of Hyco and Eno, ad-
joining the lands of Asahel Moore and others,
and am willing to take a fair price for it. Mr.
Moore will show the land. Application may
be made to Jonathan F. Sneed, esq. of Hills-
borough, or to me in Oxford.

Wm. M. Sneed.

may 6.

69-3m

Orange Agricultural Society.

A MEETING of the Orange Agricultural
Society was held at the Union Hotel in
the town of Hillsborough, on the 19th March,
1893, when the following resolutions were
adopted, viz.

Resolved, That for the greatest quantity of
corn raised on one acre of worn out land re-
claimed in the present year, a premium of 10
dollars be awarded.

For the largest quantity of cotton raised on
one acre of land, 10 dollars.

For the largest quantity of Irish potatoes
raised on one quarter of an acre, 5 dollars.

For the best bull calf, 10 dollars.

For the best milk cow, 10 dollars.

For the best yoke of oxen, 10 dollars.

For the largest and fattest ox, 10 dollars.

For the best sow, 5 dollars.

For the best piece of woolen flannel cloth, not
less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece of mixed cotton and wool
cloth, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece of flannel, not less than
ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece of blanketing, not less
than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece of flax linen, not less
than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece of flax table linen, not
less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best vest pattern, 2 dollars.

For the best pair of cotton stockings, 2 dollars.

For the best pair of horse plow, 10 dollars.

For the best one horse plow, 5 dollars.

Resolved, That the candidates for premiums
for raising corn, cotton or potatoes, produce
well authenticated certificates of the admea-
surement of the ground and the quantity raised
thereon, and a written account of the mode
of manuring, planting and cultivating the
ground on which the crop is raised.

Resolved, That a Cattle Show and exhibi-
tion of Domestic Manufactures, and a Plowing
Match, be held in Hillsborough on the
first Thursday in November next, to be con-
ducted by a committee of arrangements con-
sisting of five members, and that the premi-
ums be awarded by a committee of nine
members.

Resolved, That all articles exhibited for
premiums and to which premiums are ad-
judged, be offered for sale to the highest
bidder, under the direction of the committee
of arrangements.

Resolved, That the premiums be paid in
silver plate, with suitable inscriptions.

Resolved, That the foregoing be publish-
ed in the Hillsborough Recorder for three
months.

John Taylor, Sec'y

April 2.

54-3m

Alexander, Harrison & Co.

ARE thankful for the patronage they have
received since they commenced business.
They still continue their

Saddle and Harness-Making

Business,

to which they have added a

Shoe Establishment.

All orders addressed to them shall be execu-
ted with strength, neatness and dispatch.

January 1.

52-1f

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, March

Term, 1893.

Dacey Mangum }
vs. } Petition for partition of

John J. Carrington } the land of John Car-

and others. } rington, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court
that the defendants, George Moore and
Elizabeth his wife, Carrington Knight, Wil-
liam Knight, John Knight, Nancy Knight, Eli-
zabeth Knight, Jephtha Knight, James Knight,
Jefferson Knight, Meekina Knight, Raleigh
Knight, and Mary Knight, children and heirs
at law of their mother Mary Knight, deceased,
(which said Mary was one of the children and
heirs at law of John Carrington, late of Orange
county, deceased, residing beyond the limits of
this state, the eight last mentioned of whom
are infants under the age of twenty-one years:
It is ordered by the court that publication be
made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three
months successively, that the said defendants
who are of full age, and those under the age
of twenty-one years, by their guardians, ap-
pear at the next term of this court, on the
third Monday in September next and put in
their answers to the said petition, otherwise
the same will be taken pro confesso against
them, heard ex parte, and decreed accord-
ingly.

Test,

A. B. Bruce, c. s. c.

Price adv. \$ 8 20.

66-3m

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Equity, March Term, 1893.

as the capitol at Raleigh, a college at the university, a court-house, or a church, are occasionally erected in the interior of the state, where is fully displayed the importance of this article, from the great expense incurred in supplying it. We will suppose that 400 barrels would be required for such a building as the capitol. This probably could not be furnished for a less sum than from four to five dollars per barrel, including transportation from Fayetteville. We will suppose it to cost only four dollars—then the lime for such a building would cost 1600 dollars.—Now in some parts of our country where lime-quarries are abundant, this article sells for one dollar per barrel; were such a quarry discovered near the city of Raleigh, the saving in the undertaking supposed, would be 1200 dollars; and the remaining 400 would be expended among ourselves, instead of being sent to foreign markets. This instance may furnish an average estimate of the extravagant price paid for lime, throughout half the state at least, it being four times as much as it would be, were beds of it so common among ourselves as to furnish the requisite quantity of lime to every builder in his own vicinity.

I have, sir, no data from which to estimate the quantity of lime at present imported into the state, and conveyed from our sea-ports into the interior; but, for the sake of illustration, we will suppose it to be only 3000 barrels annually; and that this, including transportation, will average at the price of four dollars per barrel. On such a supposition, the state pays \$12000 a year, for an article which, it is believed with much confidence, exists within her own territory in numerous places beside those already noticed; in places sufficiently numerous indeed, to supply more than all our need. If the fact be so, we are paying at least 6000 dollars annually for unnecessary carriage, and 6000 more to foreign markets for an article which we could manufacture at a very small expense among ourselves. In some parts of our country, as has been mentioned already, lime is sold at the kiln for only one dollar per barrel, and still affords a handsome profit to the manufacturers. The proprietors of the few kilns already established in this state do not sell it at so low a price, and probably cannot afford to do so; but the natural tendency of multiplying establishments of this kind, is to introduce skill and economy into the management of them; and no reason appears to prevent the supposition, that, were limestone found as abundantly in North Carolina, as it is in the places above referred to, lime also would become as cheap here as it is there. It is to be remarked, too, that in the foregoing estimate (or rather illustration) of the expenses incurred for this article in foreign markets, we have only contemplated the quantity which is consumed in the interior, leaving out of view the great amount required to supply the wants of our commercial cities. It would be no less desirable to supply these exigencies also from our domestic resources.

But another consideration evinces, in the same manner, the importance of finding limestone in greater quantity and frequency among ourselves, in order to supply materials for building. I allude to the great advantages that would result to architecture by using lime more freely. For the sake of illustration we have supposed, that 3000 barrels of this article are annually used in the interior of our state, besides what is manufactured among ourselves. Whether this quantity corresponds in any degree with the amount actually consumed, or not, there can be no doubt that an adequate supply of lime for the same district of country, would require, not three thousand barrels only, but thirty thousand! I speak merely of a supply for architectural purposes. It will occur to a little reflection, or at least it will be found by a little experience, how vastly more firm and durable all structures of brick or stone are when laid in good lime-mortar, than when stuck together with mud. It may be added that, were lime abundant and cheap, plastered walls would be found much more economical than ceiling. They would cost less at first; if well executed, they would be at least as durable; being easily washed or colored; they are not, like unpainted ceiling, so liable to wear a foul or gloomy aspect; and when the greatest part of a house is plastered within, the remainder may be painted at a very small additional expense, compared with that of painting so large a surface as a house entirely ceiled within. Many persons have been discouraged from using lime, and have been led to prefer ceiled walls, on account of the unskillful manner in which those of mortar have been executed. Much ground of complaint, without doubt, exists on this point; but we must reflect that a more frequent use of this article, will be the means of introducing better workmen, and of improving those already among us. In architecture, therefore, durability, beauty and economy, are all intimately connected with a full supply of lime.

3. In METALLURGY, or the art of extracting metals from their ores, limestone is often of indispensable use. Some species of iron ore can hardly be reduced without its aid; and almost all cases where iron ore is reduced by fusion in a furnace, limestone is employed

as flux to assist the fusion. In short, hardly one of the arts can be carried on upon a large scale without the aid of a great number of natural substances. Thus the manufacturer of iron, before he engages extensively in the business, must not only satisfy himself that he has a sufficient quantity of good ore, but must consider whether it can be smelted without the aid of a furnace; if not, before he erects his works, he must look about him to see whether he can find good fire-stone for building the furnaces themselves, and limestone for fluxing the ore; and, in many instances, indeed in most populous countries where forests are scarce, he must inquire whether he can supply himself with pit coal. Hence the more of these articles, so extensively employed in the arts, are discovered in any single country, and the more closely they are connected with one another, so much the more favorable is the natural condition of that country for excelling in arts and manufactures.

3. The use of lime in AGRICULTURE, is but little known in this state, or, so far as appears in any part of the U. States. Yet no one, who looks into any treatise on British husbandry, can fail to be struck with the vast use that is made of it in Great Britain as a manure. In almost every county in England, so signal is the benefit derived from it, that the farmers speak of "liming" their lands, as a preliminary step nearly as essential to a crop as sowing the seed. Nor have we any example of the application of a manure to such an extent as is afforded by the accounts given of the application of lime in some of the counties of England. In Middleton's *Middlesex*, Rees' *Cyclopædia*, and other English works, of unquestionable authority, it is stated, that lime is applied to certain lands in quantities from 100 to 700 bushels to the acre; that, in its effects, it is more permanent than any other manure, apparently improving the texture or body of the soil itself; that not only the quantity of produce is greatly increased by it, but the quality also is much improved, particularly of the grasses, which by the aid of this manure, are rendered not only more luxuriant, but also finer and sweeter.

If these things are so, and it be a fact that this very substance is so plentifully stored away beneath our soil, a very urgent motive is presented to us to search for it, and to introduce it into extensive use. That these things are truly so, we have the strongest testimony of the best agriculturists in England. In our own country, moreover, although the practice of manuring has not been carried, in any measure, so far as in England, and lime especially has been much neglected, still sufficient trials have been made to warrant our placing full confidence in the English authorities. At a place where gypsum could be bought at a very low price, I have known very judicious farmers give the preference to lime, and find their account in buying it in the market at three dollars per barrel, and transporting it thirty miles by land.

As we have already discovered lime in various parts of our state, and have great reason to believe that it exists in many other places not yet noticed, I cannot but think that this subject deserves our very particular attention. The great desideratum, "to prevent new lands from wearing out, and to reclaim the old," would, perhaps, in the scarcity of other manures, be as apt to be supplied by the substances under consideration, as by any other means that could be devised. "To keep a good piece of land from wearing out, and to bring into good heart one already reduced," seems to be a problem of much the same kind, as "To keep a fat horse from growing poor, or to make a poor horse fat." It must be well fed and not overworked. Every species of manure may be considered as food for land. Lime is one, and is beneficial in at least two ways; first by constituting a permanent part of a good soil; and secondly, by accelerating the decomposition of inert vegetable matter. Our old fields become covered with a thick coat of tall stiff grass. This contains a great quantity of vegetable matter, and if it were ploughed in, would it not conduce to restore vigour to the soil? Probably if it were to remain covered until entirely rotted, such would be the effect; but this kind of grass rots very slowly, and no vegetable matter can act as a manure until it is in a state of decay. Lime, by its caustic properties, accelerates that process, and speedily reduces vegetable matter to that pulpy state, in which alone it is capable of being taken up by the roots of plants. It might therefore be worth an experiment, instituted at first on a small scale, to determine, whether an old field in the condition supposed, covered with tall thick grass, might not be benefited by first spreading it with a thick coat of caustic lime, and then burying the grass completely with the plough. But, however this experiment might succeed, there can be no reasonable doubt that our agriculture would derive immeasurable advantages from our being able to obtain lime in such abundance, and at such a price, that we could afford to use it with the same profusion as the English farmers do; but this, it is plain, we can never do, unless we can find it in great abundance among ourselves. I cannot but consider it, therefore, as one

of the most important objects that can engage the attention of our agricultural societies, to promote the discovery of limestone, and to ascertain, by judicious experiments, the best mode of applying it to use.

The combined interests of architecture, metallurgy, and agriculture, therefore, urge upon us the importance of bringing to light any repositories of limestone that may still lie concealed in various parts of our state.

Nearly allied to limestone is the substance called MARL. It consists indeed of lime united with earthy matter, as sand or clay.—This substance in our low country, and might doubtless be turned to excellent account as a top-dressing for land. Among many proofs of its utility adduced in Rees' *Cyclopædia* is the following: "It is to the county of Norfolk that we are to look for the wonderful effects produced by marl. These are so great, that lands which, forty or fifty years ago, did not rent at eighteen pence the acre, now give upwards of twenty shillings." In the county of Suffolk (the same authority tells us), marl is sometimes applied to the extent of 2500 bushels to the acre.

By recurring to your letter, I perceive, sir, that the importance of this subject has not escaped the Rowan Agricultural Society. But we may be held as bound to show, on what grounds we consider the existence of limestone among ourselves, in much greater abundance than has hitherto been observed, as a fact so very probable as we have represented it to be.

In the first place every argument that might be derived from extent of territory, applies with peculiar force to this substance, since it is asserted by mineralogists to occupy one eighth part of the exterior crust of the globe.

In the second place, the chances of discovering it in any particular district, is greatly increased when that district exhibits great variety of geological structure. The state of North Carolina exhibits every variety of structure mentioned in works on geology.

In the third place, limestone and marl have already been discovered in numerous places within the state, and, in several instances at least, these are so situated as to inspire the belief, that they are not mere insulated beds, but parts of extensive formations.

I need not dwell on the aid which researches for these articles would derive from a geological survey of the state, and from a detailed report of it to the board of agriculture, but may leave it to be inferred from what has been said on this subject in the preceding letters. I will therefore only add here, that limestone is, of all known minerals, the most diversified in its internal characters. People have been known to make stone wall of it for successive generations, without ever suspecting what it was until informed by a mineralogist.

Wishing much prosperity to all our agricultural societies, I remain, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WALTER RALEIGH.

A Letter from Commodore Porter.

U. S. Steam Galliot Sea Gull,
Matanzas, April 23d, 1823.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Evening Post.

SIR: On my arrival here yesterday in the Sea Gull, accompanied by a barge, from among the haunts of the pirates, near where Allen fell by their hands, the Evening Post of the 10th inst. was handed to me, containing a paragraph, which, as it is written in terms both complimentary and courteous, and appears to have been dictated by a regard for the public interest, I shall answer, and hope to satisfy you, and the public, to whom your inquiries were directed, that every effort has been made, not only by myself, but those under my command, to fulfil the benevolent intentions of our country, in sending a squadron of small vessels into these seas for the suppression of piracy, and that those intentions have been fully complied with, and executed with a promptness rarely instanced.

The paragraph alluded to is as follows:—"After reading the above narrative, at which the blood runs cold, will it be thought unreasonable if we now again ask where is the American squadron under the command of com. Porter, which promised so much, and has, as yet, we must say, performed so little? About the middle of February it sailed from Norfolk, the 3d of March it arrived at St. Thomas. This is the last intelligence that has reached us respecting com. Porter's squadron, that was, 'we were told, destined to cruise off Cuba for the purpose of effecting the suppression of piracy in that quarter;' but which is prosecuted with increased and triumphant success every day. If we did not know that all confidence may be placed in the resolution, activity and sagacity of commodore Porter, we might be led to entertain some doubts, whether his squadron had been disposed of in the most efficient manner for securing the object declared

and intended. But we at any rate owe it to the respect we feel, in common with our fellow citizens, for this gallant and intelligent officer, to wait for some explanation before we indulge in complaints."

It will be no doubt recollected, that the law for the suppression of piracy, was passed on the 26th of December, 1822. On the 14th of February of the succeeding year, fifty days after its passage, I left the Cape of Virginia with my squadron, which had been purchased in different parts of the United States, and equipped under my own immediate inspection, during an inclement season, which, with excessive fatigue, brought on a disease that nearly cost me my life, and from which it is probable I shall never recover.

On the 3d of March I arrived at St. Thomas, (the place of rendezvous) on my way to Porto Rico, where, by order of the government, I had to correspond with the authorities of the island, on the subject of the interruptions of our commerce to the coasts of Columbia and Mexico, by the Porto Rico privateers.

The day of my arrival, I despatched a division of schooners to the south side of Porto Rico, for the protection of our commerce there, and the next day sailed myself with the rest of the squadron. I was necessarily delayed seven days on the coast of Porto Rico, to complete the duties I had to perform there, and during that time, by my presence, caused the blockade of the Main to be raised, which existed to the moment of my arrival. I here divided my force into small detachments, sending some on the north and some on the south sides of St. Domingo and Cuba, causing every nook and corner in those islands to be examined, where it was likely a pirate could be found, but without success. After thoroughly scouring the West Indies, I arrived in 43 days from the time of my leaving the Cape of Virginia, at Matanzas, in the Peacock alone, with no officer but her captain and sailing master, and scarcely men enough to work the ship, having sent them in the ship's boats in search of pirates among the Keyes about 300 miles to the windward, with orders to meet me at this place. Here I heard of the capture (and fitting as a pirate) of a small schooner from Norfolk, two days before my arrival, and in ten days after her capture, I had visited Thompson's Island, re-assembled all my squadron, fitted out expeditions for the coast of Cuba, established convoys, destroyed the crew, and recaptured the piratical vessel.

There have been no piracies committed since I have been on the coast; our commerce is effectually protected by weekly convoys, the coast is completely lined by our schooners and barges, and I have just returned from the principal resort of the pirates, where they have been compelled by our presence to destroy their vessels with their own hands. They are now (the 27th day of my arrival on this coast) completely broken up, and dare not appear here again, while the present arrangements exist. It is said, that "much has been promised, and little performed" by us.—We have done all that could in reason be expected of us—we have rendered the navigation on this side of the island secure against piratical depredations, avenged the death of Allen by an example that will strike them with terror; we have driven them from the ocean to the shore, whence, if they do carry on their depredations, they must necessarily be beyond the reach of punishment, as they are never to be found embodied in any numbers, and have no mark by which they can be distinguished from other individuals, even by the residents of the island, and local authorities. But let me ask by whom so much has been promised? Not by me, nor by those under my command—we promised only to do our duty, and we have done it; but I remember too well, and with sorrow, the publicity that was given to every movement of the squadron, by the editors of newspapers, although I took the precaution of sending around to those of New York, as general Swartwout can testify, and to you among others, requesting your silence, and urging the necessity for secrecy; but it was all in vain; the papers, with but few exceptions, were filled with accounts of the expedition, from one extremity of the United States to the other; and believing the pirates would consequently change their ground, I found it necessary to change my plans, and instead of going direct to Cuba, proceeded to windward to make a thorough examination. As far as depended on myself, secrecy has been

observed; and had I not taken proper precautions to keep my intentions locked in my own breast, the pirates, through the medium of the press, would have been as well informed of my going to Porto Rico, as they were of every other movement of the squadron which took place in the United States.

It appears to be the subject of complaint that the last that you had heard of me, was my arrival with the squadron at St. Thomas, 20 days after my leaving Norfolk! Unless from St. John's how did you expect to hear from me again, except by vessels spoken at sea, the commanders of which, if they had been as much disposed to do justice to our vigilance and activity, as to make unfounded and exaggerated reports of piracy, would have made some report of us on their arrival. The circumstance of not hearing from us, ought to have satisfied you we were doing our duty, not spending our time in idleness in port. It is not amongst civilized society that pirates are to be found; it is among barren and desolate islands, secret and retired places, as far from the reach of justice as they can get, that they make their haunts; among the roaring of breakers, and the screams of the sea bird; and it is in such places we have sought the free booters and murderers; and sought them in defiance of every obstacle, through the most intricate and dangerous navigation, exposed in open boats by day and by night, to the baneful influence of the climate, and in contempt of every danger, with untiring zeal, and unceasing vigilance.

But what is the amount of this force which has promised so much, and performed so little? A force consisting of eight small schooners of from 35 to 40 tons, mounting each three guns, the largest of which is a nine pounder, and one of the smallest class of steam boats, mounting five guns, each carrying 32 officers and men; a force very little more than sufficient to man one of our sloops of war, and not enough for one of our smallest frigates. I shall not enumerate the five ship's cutters, called barges, calculated to carry each 18 men, for without laying up the other vessels I should not have a man to put on board them, unless it should so chance that I could obtain crews for them out of some one of our larger vessels, which happens to be the case at present, having fortunately the Peacock sloop of war with me, which I have laid up for the purpose. I expected, it is true, to find here on my arrival, the Congress, Grampus, Porpoise, and Shark, but not a solitary United States' vessel was to be found on the station, nor has there been one since, except those I brought with me.

It is to the total destitution of protection to our commerce then, and to the information given to the pirates, through the press, of my movements, that they were encouraged to make a last effort to obtain all the plunder possible before my arrival; and whatever property may have been lost, and blood shed, may be justly charged to others, not to the inactivity of myself or those associated with me; for the squadron was got out with unparalleled expedition, and I repeat, that up to the day of my arrival, piracy existed in full force, the harbors of Havana and Matanzas were filled with our merchant vessels waiting for convoy. Not one capture has been made by the pirates since we came here, nor can any intelligence be obtained of them, as they have abandoned their pursuits, and mingled with the population of the island, nearly all of whom, either from interest or fear, are concerned in keeping their secrets.

It is easy for those who are now enjoying the comforts of home, to clamor and find fault with us; we might also now have been possessed of the same enjoyments by not coming on the expedition, for there was nothing obligatory on us, and thereby avoid the pain which unmerited censure always brings with it, come from whatever quarter it will; but impelled by a sense of duty to our country and the civilized world in general, all personal considerations were out of the question; we could promise ourselves neither honor nor profit from the expedition; no reward but the satisfaction of having done our duty—and from the course taken by our newspapers, I despaired of making any captures; but I knew we should protect the lives and property of our fellow citizens, and we have done so.

About three years since, five schooners mounting 63 guns, and carrying about 500 men, were built for the suppression of piracy, and this force, in addition to a frigate, three sloops

of war, a brig and some smaller vessels, together with a large British force, until a short time previous to my coming out here, carrying altogether about 1200 men, have ever since been cruising here. If they could not suppress piracy, with all their means in so long a time, with what justice can the inquiry be made, "Why (in twenty days after my departure from the United States) the squadron of small craft under my command has "done so little?"

There is cause to suspect that the foregoing article, as well as one which appeared in the Eastern Argus, of the 4th of March, but more particularly the latter, originated in a spirit of resentment, caused by an unpleasant controversy during the last year. The editors of newspapers have had ample revenge in the destruction of my hopes on this expedition, by the publicity they have given to it; and, it is unmanly in them, during my absence, to carry their resentment further. I shall, however, now, as heretofore, throw myself on the protection of my fellow-citizens, and rest satisfied with their decision on my conduct, whatever it may be.

With great respect, your very obedient servant.

D. PORTER.

Foreign Intelligence.

New York, May 11.

By the William Thompson and Maria, we have London papers to the evening of the 4th ult. The Manhattan, is below from Liverpool, and will furnish three days later news.

The London Sun, of April 4, states, as the last unofficial news from Paris, that in consequence of intelligence from the frontiers of Spain, it had been resolved in the French cabinet, to make an increase to the army of from 40,000 to 60,000 men.

An aid-de-camp of gen. Guillemon, had just been brought to Paris, a prisoner.

From Gibraltar.—Our papers from Gibraltar are to the 27th of March inclusive. The Spanish cortes had been lately engaged in discussing certain instructions for the administration of the Spanish provinces beyond the seas. The inhabitants of Madrid (says the Universal) are sorry for the departure of the king and government; but they are sensible that the sacrifice to which they submit, is of the greatest importance, and that this measure alone will contribute, more effectually than many victories, to defeat the plans of our enemies.

The Greeks.—The Gibraltar papers contain a complete confirmation of the news, recently received, of the success obtained by the Greeks over their barbarous oppressors. Of 32,000 Turks who penetrated in Aug. last into the Morea, only 8 or 9,000 remained. All the others perished, partly in the combats that had taken place, and partly by famine. "The Turkish squadron had returned to Constantinople after having another vessel of 80 guns burnt in sight of the Dardanelles, and having lost more than 30 vessels of war, which were driven ashore in the tempest. I cannot describe the ardour which prevails in the Archipelago, nor the admiration with which the English have inspired the Greeks. Drama Ali, who commanded at Corinth, has recently been poisoned."

N. Y. Com. Ado.

Extract of a letter dated Bordeaux, March 22.

Your minister to Spain, Mr. Forsyth, has arrived here from Madrid. He encountered constant delay and difficulties on his route, especially between Bayonne and this place, from the want of horses. The road is said to be literally covered with troops of the invading army, commanded by dukes, marshals, counts and generals of every degree, all advancing with the confidence of victors, and expecting, or seeming to expect, to find victims and not opponents in the Spanish troops. They will, however, if reliance can be placed on the accounts of those who have recently traversed Spain, be woefully disappointed; and it is perhaps not hazardous to say that of the 100,000 men who are destined to enter Spain, not 30,000 will ever re-cross the Pyrenees. Mr. Forsyth will embark with his family in the ship Hunter for Philadelphia."

Late from Europe.

New York, May 12.

By the packet ship Manhattan, Captain Crocker, which arrived off Sandy Hook, yesterday, in 32 days from England, the editors of the Daily Advertiser received London papers to the 6th and Liverpool to the 8th April.

The great question of war remains in the same state that it has been in

for several weeks; hostilities not having commenced, nor any stronger evidence of their speedy commencement than there had been for a month preceding; indeed, the tone of the latest papers is somewhat lowered, and actual war is spoken of in terms that would countenance the possibility that, after all, it might blow over. There is, undoubtedly, some difficulty in France; the government obviously hesitates, or at least manoeuvres slyly, and approaches the subject of open war and actual invasion, with timidity and apprehension.

The Spaniards have a squadron cruising in the Mediterranean, consisting of one 64, a frigate, a corvette, and a brig of war.

All the Spaniards at Bayonne, suspected of attachment to the constitutional system, had been expelled by order of the French government.

A gentleman, who has just arrived from a tour through France, brings intelligence that it is exceedingly probable the French army will never cross the Pyrenees. He describes the people, wherever he went, as exceedingly disaffected to the war, and (which is a strong sign of the times) under such a government) as not afraid now to avow their opinions. In the cafes, in the diligences, wherever he went, he heard the same expressions of disapprobation against war, mingled with imprecations *a la Francaise* on its abettors. All private letters concur in the assertion that the army of the Pyrenees has more to do with the existing conspiracies than the Ultra prints are willing to admit. Instead of 100,000 men, scarcely 60,000 can be assembled, who partly from dislike to the enterprise, and partly from fear of the Spanish mode of warfare, are much more apt to look behind than before them.

Southampton Chronicle.

Extract of a private letter from Paris, dated Friday, April 4, 1823.

"We have not yet received any news of the actual commencement of hostilities, but there is no doubt that they will begin very shortly.—The minute this takes place a manifesto will be published here in the *Moniteur*, which will coincide with a proclamation to be issued by the duke d'Angouleme.

"The demand for 60,000 men, has not yet been made in the chamber; but it is only delayed till the budget is agreed to."

Parliament adjourned on the 27th of March, for the Easter recess, to the 10th of April.—From what fell from both Lord Liverpool and Mr. Canning previous to closing the session, it would appear that the British government profess to act a strictly neutral part. To a question put by Lord John Russell, in the house of commons, to Mr. Canning, as to the nature of the treaties with the allied powers relative to France, the latter replied that they were bound, in the event of a revolution occurring in France in favour of any of the Bonaparte family, to repress it by force of arms; and that, in the event of any other revolution, they were bound to consult with the allied powers as to what measures it might be expedient to pursue.

A French conspiracy in favour of young Napoleon, has been detected and crushed in the blossom.

The English papers contain the melancholy particulars of the loss of the Dublin Packet *Alert*, on the coast of Wales. Upwards of 100 lives were lost. Twenty-nine bodies had washed ashore. The scene was heart-rending in the extreme. When the boat with some of the passengers left the wreck, from 100 to 120 men, women and children were left, offering up their prayers to Heaven, many upon their knees in devotion, and mothers with infants in their arms in a state of distraction. In a few moments the vessel disappeared—and all perished.

HAYTI.

We learn, by Mr. Dodge, from Cape Haytien, that the West India republic continues to flourish. Good laws are faithfully executed, and the utmost harmony and content prevails. A considerable army is kept up for the general security and defence. The troops are reviewed once a week, and in the intermediate time, all officers and soldiers, that can be spared from the necessary small guards, are required to be on the plantations, to encourage, by their example and efforts, the cultivation of the soil. A larger quantity of coffee was produced last year than the previous—and the harvest the present year will greatly exceed the last, if no accident occurs.

The cultivation of sugar is to be revived—and the introduction of the plough and other agricultural implements is determined on. New inventions and improvements, adapted to their agriculture, are eagerly sought—and laudable resolution, zeal and ambition is every where displayed.

At Cape Haytien a great number of buildings are erecting—and the commerce of the place has greatly increased. By a late decree no vessel from the United States, Europe, &c. can be admitted, if, on her passage, she touches at any island or port in the West Indies.

Boston Palladium.

NEW-ORLEANS.

We make the following extracts from "Notes on New Orleans," published in Paxton's New Orleans Directory. The information conveyed is founded on personal knowledge of the place, and can be depended upon as correct:—

"New-Orleans is a flourishing city, and sea-port of Louisiana, of which it is the seat of government; the capital of the parish of its own name; the commercial metropolis, and the grand emporium of the trade of a greater extent of rich interior country than any other city in the world can boast of. It is pleasantly situated 29.57, N. lat. 90. 8, W. of Greenwich; 92, 28, W. of Paris; and 13, 6, W. of Washington city. It stands on the left bank of the Mississippi river, 105 miles above the bar at its mouth, by the course of the stream, and about 90 miles in a direct line. The river here is about 2,880 feet wide, 26 fathoms deep, in the main channel, and forms a semicircular bend, adorning a beautiful aspect. A fine drawn from the upper part of New Orleans to the lower would cut the point on the opposite or right bank. This bend in the river presents, from any part of the Levee, a complete, lively and interesting view of the buildings fronting the river, and of all the shipping and steam and other boats in the harbour. Although the city is on the east side of the river, it is brought, by this bend, to face nearly to the east. The site on which New Orleans stands is a plain, with a descent of about seven and a half feet from the river terminating in the swamp in the rear of the city, to which all the water from the gutters in the city finds its way. New Orleans consists of the city properly so called, in the form of a parallelogram, 1,320 yards along the river and 700 wide backwards towards the swamp. All the suburbs are more or less built on, and New Orleans is daily extended by the erection of buildings in the two extremities, and between the city and the Bayou St. John.—It is three or four miles long on the river, embracing all the suburbs.

It estimates the population at 40,000; although, by the census of 1820, it was only 29,600, as it was taken at an improper season of the year. It has a Roman Catholic church, a chapel of the Ursuline Nuns, an Episcopal and a Presbyterian church, and the Baptist and Methodist congregations hold meetings in the school houses. There is also a Female Orphan Asylum, containing 41 orphans; any female child in want, though not an orphan, may be admitted by consent of the board. It has a college, several academies, four Lancasterian schools, and about fifty common schools.

Washington city is distant by the present mail route, 1,233 miles.

The extremely mild temperature of the climate of Louisiana, and the cold, which is much more severe than could be expected below lat. 33, is a phenomenon. *Washington Gaz.*

New York May 10.

Dilapidation on a Large Scale.—The pulling down of the range of houses on the northerly side of Maiden Lane, from Pearl street to William-street, commenced on Tuesday, and the demolition of twenty-three large dwellings at one time, thirteen of which are of three stories, presents a very striking and somewhat curious spectacle. One large substantial three story brick house is, we understand, to be removed back in a body, to the distance of fifteen or twenty feet, by a mechanical contrivance, and with the slate roof and chimneys all standing.—The person undertaking this curious operation is the same who removed and lowered from its high situation the large house called *Richmond Hill*, without injuring the chimneys or ceilings. The widening of this narrow part of Maiden Lane, according to the plan, will be a great improvement to the city, and the adjacent property will be much enhanced in value by the measure. *[Evening Post.]*

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, May 28.

Maj. John McClelland is a candidate to represent the tenth congressional district of this state, composed of the counties of Chatham, Randolph, Davidson and Rowan, in the eighteenth congress.

Richard Dobbs Spaight, esq. is a candidate to represent the fourth district composed of the counties of Greene, Craven, Carteret, Lenoir, Jones, Johnston and Wayne.

Medical Graduate.—At the recent commencement at Baltimore, sixty-two young gentlemen received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and at Philadelphia the same degree was conferred on one hundred and one gentlemen.

Boston, May 12.

It has been inserted in some of the newspapers that the passengers in the schooner Planet are commissioners from the government of Guatemala. We are requested to state that they are from the province of St. Salvador, which separated from Guatemala, formed a congress, and declared itself confederated with the U. States of North America, in whose name they sustained the war, which gen. Filisola, with Mexican and Guatemalan troops, made against them to bring them under the imperial government. They proceed shortly on their negotiation to Washington. *Patriot.*

The sloop Cherub, Marsh, arrived in the Mississippi 20th ult. in 3 days from Vera Cruz, reported that the emperor, ITURBIDE, had been allowed to proceed to Italy, with his suite, and that the country was quiet.

Baltimore, May 16.

Important.—The Mobile Argus of the 17th of April, says—Captain Gilard, of the brig Marcellus, arrived at Blakeley from New York, spoke off the Tortugas, a schooner belonging to com. Porter's squadron, and after learning she was from the Windward Islands, was informed that the English had taken possession of Porto Rico, and were on their way to take possession of the island of Cuba. *Morning Chronicle.*

The London Times contains a letter from Valparaiso, complaining of the bad state of the market for British manufactures, and concludes with this remark:—"The Americans are enjoying the best trade in this quarter, under the immediate protection of the Franklin of 74 guns." *Id.*

The London Times of the 29th March, gives in the shape of an official report, the particulars of another very singular and affecting calamity which occurred in the Island of Malta. According to an ancient usage, all the boys of from 8 to 15 years of age were collected on the first day of the Carnival, and, after being paraded through the country, were led into a church to receive the wonted supply of bread, with which this ceremony usually concluded.—Unfortunately they were followed into the church by an immense and unruly crowd; owing to which, and to the unfortunate construction of the church, the children became so jammed and pressed together at one extremity, that, falling down from exhaustion and want air, more than 110 of them perished before the church could be cleared.

MARRIED.

On the 23d inst. by the Rev. George Roberts, Mr. Stephen Clark to Miss Mary Roberts, eldest daughter of John Roberts, all of this county.

In Guilford county on Thursday the 23d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Caruthers, Mr. Samuel Donnell to Miss Priscilla Ogden, both of the above county.

DIED.

In this county, on the 19th instant FANNY LOGAN ELLIS, daughter of Ira Ellis, aged eleven years. Her exemplary patience and resignation during an illness of twenty-two days, and a lively hope of a better home which animated her expiring moments, will afford subjects for consolatory reflection to her afflicted parents and friends.

WILL BE SOLD, At Public Auction,

ON Friday the 30th instant, at the store lately occupied by Mr. Hargiss, an extensive assortment of Cabinet Furniture, consisting of

Mahogany Side Boards,
Ditto Bureaus,
Ditto Secretaries & Book Cases
Ditto Dining & Breakfast Tables
Mahogany and Maple Bedsteads,
Inclosed and corner Bason Stands,
Candle Stands and Foot Stools,
Toilette Glasses, &c.

Terms of sale, three months, notes with approved security. Those who wish to purchase are invited to call and examine previous to sale.

May 27.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	Sun rise.	Sun set.	Greatest heat.
May 21	70	90	94
22	69	87	91
23	62	83	87
24	68	86	92
25	73	82	87
26	73	74	81
27	58	77	80

For Sale, on a long Credit,

A TRACT of Land, on Collin's creek in this county, twelve miles south of Hillsborough, containing

Eleven hundred Acres,

about two hundred of which are cleared; it is extremely well watered, having a creek which makes quite through the main body of the land, with numerous branches. It is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat, oats, and especially cotton; and has on it a large and convenient dwelling house, a stone kitchen, a shedded barn, and other out-houses.

Elijah Graves.

Orange county, May 27. 72-5w

State of North-Carolina,

GRANVILLE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1823.

John Webb, Mark Howard, and wife, and others, vs. James Webb and Wm. S. Webb, executors of Wm. Webb, deceased. Petition for Legacy.

It appearing to the court that William S. Webb, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that the said William S. Webb appear at the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county aforesaid, in the town of Oxford, on the first Monday in August next, plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

Witness Stephen K. Sneed, clerk of our said court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday of May, A. D. 1823.

Stephen K. Sneed, Clerk.

Price adv. \$ 3 00 72-5w

State of North-Carolina,

GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Equity, April Term, 1823.

Jonathan Hadley vs. William Thom, John Slade, and others. In Equity. Original Bill.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that John Slade and Abner Hanner, two of the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this state: it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, for the said John Slade and Abner Hanner to appear here at the next term of this court, on the third Monday in October next, and put in their answers to the complainant's bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against them, heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

Test, A. Geren, c. m. e.

Price adv. \$ 3 00. 70-5w

State of North-Carolina,

GUILFORD COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1823.

Rebecca Rankin vs. Jedediah Rankin. Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Jedediah Rankin is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder and Raleigh Register, that he be and appear before his honour the judge of our Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the county of Guilford at the court house in the town of Greensborough, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to answer the charges of the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

A true copy.

Thos. Caldwell, c. c. s.

Price adv. \$ 5 75. 70-3m

State of North-Carolina,

GUILFORD COUNTY.

Margaret Short vs. James Short. Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that James Short is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder and Raleigh Register, that he be and appear before his honour the judge of our Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the county of Guilford at the court house in the town of Greensborough, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to answer the charges of the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

A true copy.

Thos. Caldwell, c. c. s.

Price adv. \$ 5 75. 70-3m

State of North-Carolina,

GUILFORD COUNTY.

Jane Short vs. Aaron Short. Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Aaron Short is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder and Raleigh Register, that he be and appear before his honour the judge of our Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the county of Guilford at the court house in the town of Greensborough, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to answer the charges of the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

A true copy.

Thos. Caldwell, c. c. s.

Price adv. \$ 5 75. 70-3m

Hillsborough Recorder.

EXTRA.

Hillsborough, May 28, 1823.

WAR BEGUN!

New-York, May 19—2 o'clock.

The elegant new packet ship **LEEDS**, captain *Stoddard*, (of the fourth, or *Exchange Line*,) has just arrived in the remarkable quick passage of 23 days from Liverpool, bringing advices to the 24th of April, inclusive—sixteen days later than before received.

We have only time to say, that part of the French army had **ENTERED SPAIN**, and had summoned St. Sebastian to surrender—which place resisted and some skirmishing had taken place. Pampeluna was closely invested. The French head quarters, on the 14th were at Villa Franca. *Merc. adv.*

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

Courier Office, London, 3 o'clock.

We have just received by express from Paris the, following telegraphic communication:

Paris, April 22.

The port and citadel of Gutarra have been taken by our troops. Two hundred men, among whom were two colonels and ten other officers, have been taken, together with five pieces of cannon, and provisions.

It is said that the enemy have abandoned Burgos since the 14th. Every where the French army meet with the best reception.

Duty of Supporting the Gospel Ministry.

An abridgment of a sermon preached at Sheffield, (Eng.) April 25, 1821, by the Rev. James Bennett, minister of the Independent Church, and president of Rotherham College.

(Continued.)

I turn to show to what extent ministers should be provided for, in order

2. To accord with the language of scripture.

The Lord has ordained, that "they who preach the gospel should live of the gospel," not *starve* of the gospel, but so live by it, as "they who served at the altar of old lived by the altar." For the fair construction of this inspired passage is, that such a remuneration as the tribe of Levi enjoyed, under the ancient dispensation, the christian ministry should now receive. What this was, we may learn from what has already been said, that a twelfth part of the population had a tenth of the produce of the land, besides cities with their suburbs, and certain parts of the offerings of the Lord. From this, and from the ancient sacred history we may learn, that the ministers of religion were not intended to be depressed to the rank of paupers, but were enabled to live about as comfortably as any of the ordinary inhabitants of the land, neither pining in poverty, nor rioting in wealth.

Nor can any thing less than this, accord with the duty of ministers of the gospel, who are enjoined to be "ready to every good work," and to be "examples to the flock" of all that is useful and benevolent. Is it possible that this can be a duty in ministers, who are to be provided for by you, and that it should be your duty only to provide for them so scantily as to make it impossible for them to do more than pay the debts necessarily contracted to procure food and raiment for their own house?

Are they not enjoined to be "given to hospitality," that they may entertain the strangers, who will often apply to the pastor as to a common public friend? Have not they, therefore, mistaken their duty, who think they make up the minister's support by inviting him often to their table? Can they have studied that bible, that commands a minister to have a hospitable table of his own? In consistency with this injunction, Paul teaches Timothy by what principles a christian church should be guided, in their choice and treatment of a bishop, by saying; "let the elders that rule well be counted worthy of double honour, especially they who labour in word and doctrine. For the scripture saith, thou shalt not muzzle the mouth of the ox that treadeth out the corn; and the labourer is worthy of his reward." A niggardly spirit towards ministers may be learned from the Koran or the Shasters, sooner than from the blessed volume of inspired truth.

Again, my friends, I entreat you to consider to what extent you should provide for your ministers, in order

3. To promote the highest interests of the church.

As the spirit of inspiration charges a young minister to "give himself wholly to these things, that his profiting may appear to all; for no man that warreth, entangleth himself with the affairs of this life, that he may please him that hath chosen him to be a soldier;" we are taught that an undivided attention to the ministry is essential to the edification of the church, and the approbation of Christ. In fact, our Lord, whose laws are our mercies, ordained that ministers should be supported free from worldly labours, in order that you might have the full benefit of their undivided attention, and their utmost elasticity of mind. And when there are several hundreds of persons collected in one christian society, it is manifestly to their highest interest, to determine to maintain their minister entirely free from all temporal cares and pursuits, that they may enjoy the full benefit of his time, his talents, his thoughts, his heart. But, when the support they allow is so scanty, that he cannot live without adding to his income the profits of some secular employment; or when, in attempting to avoid that which he fears will eat out the heart of the ministry, he is so entangled with the difficulties of making his pitance hold out, that he is haunted with anxious cares; they cannot possibly receive the full benefit of his labours, but are robbed of the pleasure and the profit they might have derived from the unobstructed spring of his mind, and the generous flow of his soul. In worldly professions, men are enabled to rise superior to this pressure, by the direct hope that professional exertions will extricate them from pecuniary embarrassments. But woe to the pastor and the flock, where the fires of the pulpit are of that unhallowed kind that are kindled by the mercenary desire of earning a morsel of bread. The church, therefore, is left without remedy; and if the evil arise from want of inclination, rather than ability to support their minister, it is aggravated by all the weight of the Saviour's anger, who will call them to answer for their sin, when pastor and people shall be judged at his bar.

I am not ignorant of the wretched apologies that are sometimes urged. "It is dangerous for a minister to be rich!" And is it not for the hearers too? And are you not afraid of increasing the hazards of your own soul, by adding to your wealth all that you withhold from him? And have you sincerely risen to that exalted height, of loving your minister better than yourself; so that you would watch for his security from the snares of wealth, at the price of increasing your own danger of being found among them that shall "hardly enter into the kingdom of God?"

But "troubles are good for ministers, who preach better under the rod!" Thus the epicure torments the creatures of God, that they may afford him a more delicious treat! As if the world and the devil would not furnish ministers with troubles enough, unless the flock for whom they labour add starvation to the list! But "we preach better for affliction!" A broken heart, I know, is good for prayer, but

it is bad for preaching. In the pulpit, the joy of the Lord is our strength. Then we reign, and triumph over our hearts, when you reign and triumph over ours. If we preach better under the rod, it is when that rod is in the hand of God, not in yours.

But to turn from cavils, which scarcely admit of serious replies, I ask again, if a minister's wife be afflicted, and he be obliged to nurse her himself, because he cannot afford to pay one for giving her the attention that she her due; can the hearers hope that he will come from the incessant watchings of a sick chamber, like a giant refreshed with new wine? Or when his children need education, and he is compelled to teach them at home, because the bills of a school would swallow up his whole income; how can he come from the horn-bowl, the grimmer and the slate, on fire with sacred meditations, to fling forth the full tide of hallowed eloquence, and give to ancient, well-known truths, all the charms they may derive from novel and surprising illustrations?

When, again, the apostle says to the young evangelist, "give attendance to reading," he supposes that he has books, and these demand money. But I have unhappily known a fine mind, thirsting for information, that would have poured forth the treasures it might have acquired from reading, into the hearts of his hearers, stunted in its growth for want of the resources which a library would have furnished, and which a generous people would have afforded, and doomed to chastise their covetousness by a repetition of old things. No punishment is sorer than that which is inflicted by the reaction of our own sin.

Consider too, my friends, that the church of God is bound to have ministers, who enjoy a good report of them that are without. This, however, in a great measure depends on yourselves. I once heard a person speak of the usefulness of a minister thus, "If he were doing much good to that people, they would give him a better coat."

If it be objected that we should not attach too much importance to the opinion of the world; for our grand concern should be, to know what is Christ's estimation of our conduct; I most readily grant the truth. And are we not assured that an apostle under infallible inspiration, was delighted with the generosity of a certain church towards him; because it redounded to their high advantage before the throne of Heaven. "I desire not a gift, but fruit, that may abound to your account. But I have received that from you, which is an odour of a sweet smell, a sacrifice well pleasing to God. My God shall supply all your need, according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus."

And is that which is given to his servants, a grateful odour to their Lord? And must we not wish, that Heaven may smell such perfumes from you? Who can refrain from tears, when he thinks of those from whom Christ never receives these odours, but is insulted with the nauseous stench of their covetousness and injustice? Alas, that he should have to look down and blush to know, that these persons are called by the sacred name of him, who impoverished himself to make us for ever rich!

But here again, we see a re-action in the moral, like that which prevails in the physical world. For that Saviour who is pleased with all that is like himself, generous and kind, rewards this spirit in the flock, by kindling in the breast of his pastor that affection for their persons, and solicitude for their souls, which give to his thoughts all the beauties of the bow of heaven, and to his voice all the sweetness of angelic tones. But how can this be expected by a people, whose ungenerous treatment renders it difficult for their minister to do much more than forgive their wickedness! It is reserved for a liberal congregation to hear strains like those which Paul addressed to the Philippian church.

To the last consideration that may show us the extent to which ministers should be supported, I now advance. We should consider

4. What may best promote the conversion of the world.

The church should consider itself placed in the earth, as a golden candlestick, to hold out the light of divine truth to a benighted world; that, from this centre, the rays of heaven may dart forth in every direction, till the whole earth shall believe on him whom the Father hath sent. No clime, no class, no character, should be excluded from our benevolence. A minister, therefore, should be enabled to gain admittance into every rank of society. He should not be so exalted as to be beyond the reach of a poor man, nor so depressed as to be beneath the notice of the rich; but should stand in that happy mediocrity, that will permit him to lay his hands on both extremes. I plead not for great wealth. If, however, ministers are so poor as to be unable to gain access to persons of wealth, who have souls to be saved or lost as well as others; how can we be said to do our utmost for the salvation of men? A minister should be rich enough to give a shilling, or, if needful, a guinea to a case of distress. In fact, the men of the world, both rich and poor, do expect a minister to give; and they will very much esteem, or despise him, according as they find him generous or covetous.

But a minister should be enabled to show a generous spirit, by having a liberal income. On the conversion of the world he should set his heart, and for this he should "devise liberal things." Poverty, however, shrivels the soul. Let, then, your ministers find access to every class of society; be men of general science and literature, who can mingle in conversation on every subject, to turn it to good account; and, by the stimulus of their own example, teach the world the love of God and man.

A person, with a large and generous heart, will often think of the handsome manner in which a whole people ought to support that one man who is, (or who wishes to be,) incessantly labouring for their good. He shudders at the thought of clogging the wings of an angel, or pressing down to earth one who would bear others with him in his flight to heaven; and he, who has just views himself, will aim to inspire them in the minds of others; for, "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth will speak."

Some, however, sooth themselves by saying, "but our minister is contented." How do they know? Because he does not complain. What then, must a minister's delicacy always be tried, by being left to suffer until he is compelled to complain? Is this generous? Ought not his people to think it their duty to consider, whether he has not reason to complain, and, if they are conscious that he has, should they not determine to spare his feelings, by never leaving him to ask for that addition to his income, which they feel to be his due?

The mischief sometimes done by want of liberality among the rich, is incalculable. It is a blight that withers the fruits of all around. For a plain, and even poor man, would willingly give his proportion; but he says, if such a rich man gives only five dollars, five shillings or even five cents are as much as can be expected from me. But the rich man replies, "I have so many other expenses which you do not know." True, says the other, "I give you credit for them; but then, you support all the other expenses, and think you must, in order to maintain your station in society. Why is this which you owe to a minister, the only expense you throw off from your shoulders? Or is it only in religion, that it is genteel to be shabby? But as, when wise people find their expenses beyond their

income, they begin to reduce them, we must suppose that you are doing so, and have begun with religion, as that for which you care the least. But you have begun eleven years ago, and we have not seen the reduction in other things yet?"

O Thou, whose omnipotence can accomplish what is impossible, and cause even a rich man to enter thy kingdom, make them to whom thou hast committed ten talents, faithful over many things; and inspire in their hearts, the language of thy servant, "Lord, deliver me from men of the world, who have their portion in this life; who are full of children, and leave the rest of their substance to their babes. As for me I shall behold thy face in righteousness; I shall be satisfied, when I awake in thy likeness."

There are, however, many who would not be placed among the rich, but are persons of very comfortable incomes, whose expenditure is several hundreds a year; who get their own praise, at the marvellously cheap rate of giving one guinea every year, to support a minister to whom they profess to be attached. Were I to speak as a man, I should pour the full torrent of indignant contempt on their beggarly benevolence. But as a christian and a minister, I had rather drop the tear of bitter regret and deep commiseration;—regret, for the religion of Jews, that it should be burdened with the disgrace of such names; and commiseration for the men, who had not learned, even from such a master as Christ, how blessed it is to give.

But I should hope, that these persons have erred, in a great measure through inconsideration. They have never reflected, what proportion their expenses for religion bear to all their other expenditures. They have never once thought, that they give to a minister one seventh part of what they pay to a maid servant; and perhaps they keep two or three of these. It is not, indeed, the thirtieth part of the cost of a domestic servant, if to the wages we add the board. To this some will object, that our servant is our own, who spends all her time for us alone; while the minister serves many others, every one of whom ought to contribute.

This I do not forget. But you say, that from the gospel you receive more delight, and expect more benefit than from any earthly service; and all we wish is, to bring you, and every other person who enjoys the sound of the gospel from the minister's lips, to contribute in such proportion, as will produce a comfortable income.

As we come down to the lower ranks of life, we are reminded of, what a shrewd person once said, "I pay more for the lowest article of my dress than for my soul." It costs multitudes much more for insuring their houses, than for instructing their souls. We are also compelled to say, that the very persons who are excused, through mere poverty, from contributing at all to support the man by whom they are taught, often spend as much on their pleasures, as others give for the pastor's support.

Many excuse themselves from making an adequate recompense to a minister, because, they say, "he is a man of fortune, and does not need it." To this I have two replies. First, Are you sure that this is true? I plead for ministers with more earnestness, because I can declare, before heaven and earth, that I believe they are often the most liberal subscribers to the cause of religion, which the church of God contains. Many of them, who cannot be considered rich men, but may rather be called poor, yet contribute with a spirit that may put others to shame. They who go to associations, and missionary meetings, at an expense which they can ill afford, because they know that these useful objects would, without them, languish and die; while some far richer persons stay at home, not merely to gain money by attendance to business, which it is often their duty to do, but sometimes, also, because they do not choose to afford the expense of travelling. I see on the lists of subscriptions, the guinea of a minister, when the names of far richer men are attached to no greater sum. If you judge by these signs, you may conclude the minister to be rich, when it is not his property, but his liberality which is thus proved.

But a second reply demands notice. If it should be true, and a minister should be rich, what can that have to do with your payment of your just debts? If you enter the shop of a tradesman, you never inquire after his private property before you pay your bills. When a medical man has given you his time and talents, you would not think of refusing to reward him, because he was a man of fortune.

And by what rule of righteousness, is a minister to be the only person whose services are to be unpaid, because he happens to be rich? When Christ says, the spiritual "labourer is worthy of his reward," he does not add, "except he should be rich;" and why should you add this exception? But you say, "he does not need to receive it." To which I reply, *but you need to give it.* Do your duty, and let him judge for himself concerning his. But you think, that if Providence has blessed him with abundance, he ought to give away as much as his salary will produce. Well let him give it away. But do not assume to yourself the right to give it for him. And if you do not pay it to him, do you really give it away to the poor, or to the heathen? Are there not instances in which it is retained for yourselves? What, then, are you the poor persons whom he is to relieve, because he is rich? The very persons who, perhaps, are, after all, richer than himself.

But supposing him to be able to labour without receiving his full recompense, to whom should he give that advantage? To a rich and covetous people? Not if he values his accountability to Him who entrusted him with property, who has said, "he that robbeth the poor, and he that giveth to the rich," are alike guilty in his sight. Nor if I spend my life and labours for nothing, it must be to benefit a people who cannot repay them; not those who will not. And he is not worthy of the name and office of a christian minister, who would not esteem it a high privilege, to be able thus to preach to a flock, who could not otherwise enjoy the gospel of Christ. Yet even there, he would be their best friend, who would see that they did all they could to pay their minister, though he should give it back among them an hundred fold.

I cannot close, late as the hour is, without recurring to the solicitude with which I commenced. Some may harden themselves in their sins, by pretending to think, that this has been a mercenary sermon. But I would most tenderly warn you, my friends, that you will find at the last day, that many a pious youth has sacrificed the prospect of a fortune, and many a minister endured severe poverty to devote their lives to win you from that love of the world to which you are sacrificing your soul. But how precious must be your soul, and how desirable your salvation, for the sake of which others will endure that poverty which you would rather lose your soul than bear!

Nor can I sit down, without reminding my brethren in the ministry, that though I have endeavoured to prove our claims on the liberality of our flocks, no pen of man, or tongue of angel, can declare all that intensity of mind, or fidelity of labour, which we owe to the souls committed to our care. Let not any mercenary attention to your temporal dues, shed a blighting mildew over the pasture to which you lead your flock. You can scarcely ever say, or do, much about your own income, without injuring yourselves

and your church. Consecrate yourselves to serve Christ's interest, and trust him to take care of yours.

For the liberal friends, whose hearts have echoed, as I know some do, to all that I have said on the minister's behalf, I return to Heaven our grateful vows, that the generous sacrifices you have made for our support, may be abundantly repaid. But this I say, he who soweth sparingly, shall reap also sparingly; and he who soweth abundantly shall reap also abundantly. Every man according as he purposeth in his heart so let him give, not grudgingly or of necessity; for God loveth a cheerful giver. And God is able to make all grace abound towards you; that ye always having all sufficiency in all things, may abound to every good work."

Translated for the Charleston Courier, from "L'Histoire des Chinois Celebres."

The Spaniel and the Miller's Daughter.

The only daughter of a wealthy miller of Spoleto, while playing with a large Spaniel, fell into the Tiber without the accident being perceived. The dog jumped immediately into the water, reached the little girl, and seizing her strongly by her garments, strove to bring her ashore; but her dress was too weak, and yielding to the water, the courageous dog was obliged to abandon his prize.

Unable to succeed in an effort beyond his power, the desolate creature ran immediately to his master. Unfortunate man! he was yet ignorant of his calamity. The dog informs him of it by the most intelligent sign. Guided by a species of reason, he bore in his mouth the bonnet of his little mistress, and laid it with most piteous cries at the feet of his master. The wretched father overwhelmed with awful presentiments, exclaimed, at the distressing sight, Alas! my daughter. Not, however, losing his presence of mind, at the calamity which his mute interpreter had eloquently revealed, he rushed to the bank of the river, and threw himself precipitately into the stream. The faithful dog accompanies and guides him the distance of several hundred yards. Prodigious power of instinct! Singular and happy preservation! The Miller once more a father, has again in his arms his beloved child, already carried far by the progress of the waves. She is rescued from death almost at the moment of expiring.

Having reached the mill, with the father carrying his child in his arms, the Spaniel exhibited an equal anxiety with his master for the fate of the girl; and when he saw her restored to life he fawned upon her with caresses and joy. From that time he followed her always, and regarded her with a look of content, which indicated that sensible animal rejoiced in the benefits it had afforded.

SENSE.

There are a great many gradations of wisdom among people—there is good sense, great sense, and fine and high sense, besides no sense and little sense; but the best kind of sense in my estimation, is that which is vulgarly denominated common sense. Your good sense is always running away with itself; your great sense is sure to have mischief at the bottom of it; your fine sense makes broken hearts, your high sense broken heads; your no sense goes blundering to the devil often, and your little sense is not much better—but common sense fills a man's purse with dollars, his cellar with beef and pork, and his peaceful fire-side with—a good wife and good children. Common sense is best.

A man's first care should be to avoid the reproach of his own heart—his next to escape the censure of the world.

To the Medical Profession.

In almost every section of our country, epidemic fevers, peculiar in character, and singularly fatal, have, for the last few years, prevailed to an alarming extent.

Desirous of improving science, and serving the interest of humanity, by directing the attention of physicians to their investigation, the proprietor of the American Medical Recorder is induced to offer a premium of one hundred dollars, or a gold medal of equal value, with an appropriate inscription, at the option of the author, for the best essay on their causes, nature, mode of treatment, &c. &c.

The essays will be submitted to the decision of not less than four respectable physicians; and in order to obviate the chance of partiality, the candidates are requested to forward their essays unsigned, accompanied by a sealed note, containing their names and addresses.

The successful essay will be published in the American Medical Recorder; and as it is desirable that it should appear in the number for January, 1824, communications (post paid) to the publisher, James Webster, No. 24 South Eighth street, will be received until the 15th of November next.

Philadelphia, May 6th, 1823.
F. S. Editors of Journals and Newspapers, friendly to the promotion of medical science, will please give the above an insertion.